The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870. NO. 27

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Attentive and polite servants will always be on hand and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.

Their stables are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all who may come to see us. Horses and Vehicles always on hand to supply the wants of customers.

The Old Elm Tree.

BY NELLIE NIGHTINGALE.

TO H—— C—— C——.

'Tis an old elm tree,
So stately, so tall,
It stands by the road side,
And bows low to all;
Then shakes its huge branches,
In the sun's silver glow,
And whispers its greetings,
So mournful, so low.

Oh, childhood's sweet hours,
You are with me just now,
As I walk with a friend
Beneath your broad, spreading boughs.
Once more, as in childhood,
I play in your shade,
With my brother and sisters,
In the wild, mossy glade.

Stop, memories of youth,
Why come ye to me?
As I walk 'neath the boughs
Of this towering tree.
Why comes back the spectre
Of the years that are fled,
With the hopes that have perished,
And the joys now dead?

Wave on, grand old monarch,
In your beauty and pride,
Shake again your bright leaves,
Spread the boughs at your side.
Make glad the lone heart
That lies in your shade,
With your whisperings and greetings
Make life's sorrows fade.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

In the second year of the late civil war, I was married, and went to live with my husband in a small village on the Hudson, some fifty or sixty miles from New York. The house we occupied was a large, rambling mansion, of considerable antiquity for this country, and stood a little apart from the rest of the village surrounded by broad fields, and commanding a glorious view of the river and the hills of the Highlands. It had been built before the Revolution, by my husband's great-grandfather, and, though destitute of many "Modern improvements," was still a comfortable and pleasant residence.

My husband was a lawyer and a large real-estate owner in the neighborhood, and, at the period of which I write, was greatly perplexed, like many other persons in the North, by the perilous state of the times, and especially about the safe investment of his funds, as the suspension of specie payments, the great rise in gold, and the military disasters in Virginia, made it almost impossible to tell where it would be safe to deposit or to use one's money in any large amount.

In the course of his transactions in real estate, it happened, one day, that he received what was for us then a large sum, about ten thousand dollars, which he brought home and placed in my charge, telling me at the same time, that he should have to be absent during the evening, attending to some business on the other side of the river, and should not be at home until about midnight.

"You can place the money in the safe, dear," he said as he gave it to me, "and to-morrow I will try to find some place to invest it securely."

So saying, he stepped into the buggy which was standing at the door and drove away, taking with him our hired man, Silas, and leaving me with no one in the house but Dinah, who fulfilled in our modest household the functions of cook and maid-of-all-work, as she had long done in the family of my own parents, who, on my marriage had yielded her to me as a valuable portion of my dower.

Dinah was indeed a character. She was tall and very stout, weighing, she would never tell how much, more than two hundred pounds. She was very black, and as lazy as she was black. I do not think that any one could move more deliberately than Dinah did, that is, to move at all. And, by a wonderful dispensation, she seemed to feel that whatever her other faults might be, she was strong on the point of locomotion. For when she had been moving with wonderful slowness, almost maddening to a person of ordinary quickness, one of her favorite expressions was, "Well, Miss Lillie, what shall I fly onto next?" How she accomplished all she did, the brownies only know. We used sometimes almost to tremble when there was any special hurry about our domestic arrangements, and yet Dinah always managed to a consummation, just when a minute more would have ruined everything; and with undisturbed front would slowly enunciate, "Well, Miss Lillie, what shall I fly onto next?"

It was nearly dark when my husband departed, and, after giving my orders to Dinah, or rather my suggestions, I left her and made the tour of the house, to see that all was safe and properly locked up. This duty attended to, I went to my bed-room, intending to pass the night in reading untill my husband returned.

It was a large room on the first floor, with two French windows opening on a broad verandah. The windows were draped with long, yellow silk curtains, between which the moonlight faintly entered, dimmed by the shaddow of the roof of the piazza, and partly intercepted by the fringe of woodbine which hung from it. My bed stood with its foot towards the windows, and with its head about half a yard from the wall. It was an old-fashioned structure hung with yellow silk like the windows, but I slept with the curtains drawn back and fastened to the headboard. The bed was so large that no one ever thought of moving it, except in those seasons of household panics commonly called house-cleanings, when the combined strength of three or four men were called into requisition to draw it into the middle of the room. So elaborately carved was it that it went by the name of Westminster Abbey, in the family. At one end of the room, at no great distance from the bed, was a large safe, built into the huge chimney of the mansion, with a door high enough for a person to enter standing upright. Here I was accustomed to place, every evening, our silver plate on shelves which extended around its sides, on which also were placed boxes containing papers and other valuables. Opposite the foot of the bedstead, between the windows, was a mirror, running from the floor almost to the ceiling. Like all the other furniture in the room. it was old and handsome. How many happy scenes it had reflected in the hundred years it had been standing there.

The night was exceedingly hot, and I therefore lett the windows open, though I drew the curtains before I seated myself at the table in the middle of the room, lighted the candles, and seated myself to pass away the heavy time before the return of my husband.

After a while I heard the clock strike nine, at which hour Dinah always went to bed. Her chamber was in the attic, the third story of the house. Remembering some household matter about which I had forgotten to speak to her, I started hurriedly up, and went into the entry to intercept her before she got up stairs. I had to wait about a minute before she came, and our colloquy continued two or three minutes more.

When I returned to my bed room, feeling somewhat tired, I resolved to go to bed, as, at that late hour in the country, it was quite certain that no visitors would call, and my husband could let himself in with a latch key which he always carried. I tho't, however, I would try to keep awake by reading, and accordingly placed the light stand and the candles at the head of my bed. The key of the safe I placed, as usual, under my pillow.

After reading, perhaps half an hour, I grew weary of the book, and, quietly laying it down, I remained for some minutes meditating with my eyes fixed on the mirror opposite the foot of the bed, in which I could see myself reflected, together with the yellow silk curtains behind my head. I was thinking, not unnaturally, how pretty I looked, and how happy I was with such a loving husband and such a large sum of money secure in our safe, when suddenly I saw in the mirror a sight that made my heart stand still. A hand appeared between the curtains, drawing them slowly apart, and grasping cautiously the head-board. It was a man's hand, large, and coarse, and dark, as if belonging to a mulatto, or some one greatly tanned by exposure.

My first impulse was to start from the bed and scream for help. I repressed it by a strong effort of will, and lay perfectly motionless, except that I partially closed my eyes, keeping them only sufficiently open to watch the mirror. As quick as lightaing my mind took in the situation. In the few minutes of my absence from the room while talking to Dinah in the entry, a thief, a robber, and possibly a murderer, had stolen in by the piazza windows, and had hidden himself either under the bed or behind its draped head. He was doubtless armed, and if I cried out, and attempted to escape from the room, he could easily reach the door before I could, and for his own security would probably put me to death. Dinah was too distant, and too feeble and clumsy to afford me any assistance, and besides by this time was fast asleep in the third story. The man doubtless knew that that day my husband had received a large sum of money, and had gone off across the river leaving me alone, or nearly so, in the house. He had entered, caring only for the money and anxious, above all things to escape undetected and unrecognized. If I let him know that I was aware of his presence, I should expose myself to murder, and perhaps to outrage worse than murder. My obvious policy was to feign sleep and keep quiet. I thought also of the money, and was not altogether willing to resign that without an effort to save it, and to have at least some clew to the identity of the thief. I confess, however, that this last consideration was not a very strong one, and am afraid that could I have seen my way clear from the room and the house, I should have fled incontinently, without stopping to see more than that terrible hand.

A moment which seemed an hour passed while these thoughts rushed through my mind. I lay perfectly still, with my half-closed eyes watching the mirror. Slowly and noiselessly the frightful hand pulled up its owner until I could see the head and face reflected in the glass, and glaring at me with fierce, yet wary eyes. The man was a mulatto, very dark, with evil passions written in every lineament. I could scarcely refrain from shuddering at the sight of his hateful vissage, and speedily closed my eyes to shut it out of view.

I was not yet quite ready for the ordeal through which I must soon pass. I wanted to move my light stand a little out of the way, and to so arrange the bed clothes that I could spring from the bed without impediment. I therefore gave a little sigh, and moved, as if about to awake, slightly opening my eyes at the same time. The head and the hand instantly disappeared. I then composedly made the desired changes in the position of the stand and the arrangement of the clothes, put my watch with the key of the safe under my pillow—so near the edge that they could be easily taken out, as I knew they would be—extinguished one of my candles, said my prayers, and, closing my eyes, resigned myself to my fate, with no very sanguine or definite hope of extrication from my perilous situation.

I made my breathing regular and a little louder than when I was awake, and lay with my cheek on my hand counterfeiting sleep. At last the stillness became more terrible than even my first agony of fear. Several times I fancied I heard a soft step approaching from the place of concealment. As often I was deceived. And then again that dreadful stillness, in which I counted the ticking of the watch through the pillow! It was a positive relief when he came out from behind the curtain, stopped at the table, and stood looking at me, as I was well aware, though my eyes were closed. I forced myself to breathe regularly and aubibly. He came closer; He bent over me. He passed the lighted candle slowly before my face several times. I felt the heat and saw the light through my closed lids, which must have quivered, though he did not seem to notice them. Heaven gave me strength not to move or cry out. Satisfied, apparently, he put back the candle-stick upon the stand, and his hand crept softly and slowly under the pillow, and, one by one, he removed my watch and the key of the safe. He stood so long looking at me that I felt impelled to open my eyes suddenly upon him.

As he walked softly towards the safe, I did partly open them, and cautiously watched him thro' my eyelashes. I heard him fumbling with the lock, and once he looked over his shoulder towards the bed. My eyes were wide open, but I closed them in time to avoid detection. Watching him stealthily, I saw him open the door of the safe, go back to the stand and get the candle, and return to the safe, which he entered without withdrawing the key from the lock on the outside.

Here was the opportunity for which I had waited and watched. I sprang lightly from the bed, with one bound reached the safe, dashed the door to, turned the key, and with one loud and long shriek fell prostrate and senseless on the floor of the dark room.

How long I lay upon the floor I do not know—probably for a few minutes only—but, as I was unconscious, it seemed, as I came to myself, as if the interval had been a long one. I was aroused by his blows upon the iron door and found myself weak after the long, nervous tension, but still calm. I remember the satisfaction with which I thought, while I lay there before rising, that he could not escape, mingled with the vague and foolish thought that he might, in his rage, burn the valuable contents of the safe. He pounded desperately on the door, and swore fearfully at finding himself entrapped. But, as I took no notice of his outcries, he soon grew quiet.

Presently I rose, and lighting a candle, dressed myself with all possible haste, and, with trembling fingers, turning often to look at the safe, from under the closed door of which, I more than half expected to see blood trickling—why, I cannot tell, except that my mind was full of images of horror. I was soon in readiness. I had no means of ascertaining the time, as he had my watch in his pocket, and there was no clock in the room. Taking the candle, I hastened to arouse Dinah, who, as I shook her, slowly opened her eyes, and with scarcely any more than her usual slowness pronounced her formula: "Well, Miss Lillie, what shall I fly—Lord-a-massy! what's de matter wid de chile? You am't seen a ghost have you, honey?"

"No, Dinah; but I've seen something worse than a ghost. I've caught a robber, and he's in the safe. What time is it?" and looking at the clock that ticked slowly and deliberately—as how could Dinah's clock help doing!—I saw, to my great relief, that it was nearly midnight.

We had scarcely got down stairs, when I heard the sound of wheels. A moment more and my husband was in my arms listening with amazement to the rapid narrative of my singular adventure. I would not suffer him to open the safe until Silas had summoned assistance from the neighboring houses. I feared that my desperate prisoner might still escape. When the safe was opened, there sat my burglar on the trunk, half stupified for want of air, a knife in one hand, the package of money in the other, and the burned-out candle at his feet. He was recognized as an old offender who had not been long out of State Prison, to which, in due course of law, he was soon sent back for a term of years, which, I devoutly hope, will last as long as he lives; for I confess that I should not feel easy to hear that he was again at large. The look of rage he gave me on coming out of the safe will not soon be obliterated from my memory.

My husband, I need hardly say, was greatly pleased with my safe investment, and complimented me highly on the courage and coolness which had doubtless saved my life as well as our money. The love and pride with which he regarded me, and with which he always, to this day, rehearses my exploit, were of themselves sufficient compensation for the horror and agony of that long summer night.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Professors Huxley and Tyndal are expected in America.

Gen. Jordan denies the report of the assassination of General Porro.

Bozacchi, a Rusian danseuse. is receiving 30,000 francs salary in Paris.

Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, and his family have returned from Europe.

How they Build a Market House in Raleigh.

The Raleigh *Standard* says:

The main building is 209 feet long by 40 wide. In the basement in front there is a room 40 feet deep by 36 feet wide, which can be used for any purpose as a restaurant or green grocery, &c.

In the rear, on Wilmington street is also a basement, one-half of which is for rent, also, it is 18x40 feet, the other half is used for a guard room with two cells for prisoners.

On the first-floor there is the market house extending the full length of the building with the exception of two rooms, one on each side of the Wilmington Street entrance, which is reserved for the use of the fire department for engine houses, each being 30x40 feet. There are three rows of stalls, one through the center and one on each side.

On the second story, there is a Mayor's office 36x24 feet, flanked on each side by private offices, one for the Mayor's office or consultation room and the other for the use of the City Clerk.

The ncomes the Metropolitan Hall, which is 98 feet from front to stage, flanked on both sides by two story private boxes. and the stage is 37 feet deep from orchestra to rear. In the rear of stage there are two dressing room 18x20 feet, each with folding doors in centre, so as to throw them both into one in case of a party, or to use them as supper rooms or for committee rooms in case of nominating conventions.

In the third story there are four rooms in front, for rent, suitable for offices of any kind, and also for sleeping apartments, each of which will rent well, and in the rear is a fireman's hall, nicely fitted up and which will compete with any in the State.

The whole is surmounted by a cupala, with an alarm bell and town clock, with four dials, which can be heard all over the city.

The stage is fitted up with all the modern scenery, consisting of eighteen flats and sixty-four wings, containing a wood, a palace, a garden, a kitchen a prison, a street, a three door fancy, a two door fancy, and a plain chamber. All these scenes were painted by Messrs. Linkan and Krenger, of Baltimore, Md., the stage work was executed from the start by Mr. Nolan, but was completed by Mr. Mosely.

The whole building was drawn and executed by Mr. J. P. Prairie who, was architect and builder, assisted in the building by Nat. Jolly and John McGuire.

Since the beginning of the insurrection in Cuba the Spanish Government has confiscated $400,000,000 worth of property.

Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, thirty-three years ago, every other throne in Europe has changed occupancy.

A member of the English Parliament proposes to pay the national debt in 25 years by an increased income tax of ninepence on every pound.

The Panama and West India Cable Company have begun operations. Twenty-five miles of the Cable have been laid.

Brighton, England, is constructing a gigantic aquarium a hundred feet wide by several hundred long, at a cost of $250,000

The English debt is now less than it has ever been since 1818.

Terrible Disaster on the Mississippi----Explosion of a Steamboat----Serious Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1. A terrible disaster occurred at Pacific Place, 30 miles above here, at 12 o'clock last night. The stern wheel steamboat Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boiler, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers.—The boat then took fire, and Mr. Singleton, the second clerk states that just as the watch was called an explosion took place, and in a moment the boat was wrapped in flames. Nothing was left for the survivors but to plunge into the river and swim three hundred yards to the nearest shore. Owing to the darkness of the night it was impossible to render assistance to the wounded. As the books of the principal officers were destroyed, it is impossible to obtain a full list of the lost.

It is known, however, certainly that between thirty-five and forty persons were killed and dangerously wounded.

Two hours after the explosion the steamer City of Cairo hove in sight, and immediately went to the relief of the sufferers. All who were saved were taken on board and brought here. As soon as the news of the disaster reached here the citizens hurried to the wharf, and everything possible was done for the wounded, who, by order of Mayor Johnson, were taken in ambulances to the City Hospital, every attention being shown them there.

The passengers who were saved lost all their clothing and baggage but were partially supplied by the officers and crew and the passengers of the City of Cairo, whose conduct they speak of in the warmest terms.

The City of Cairo was bound to St. Louis, but turned back, after using every effort to recover the bodies lost.

The Spray floated down two miles and lodged on a bar, where she and the barge burned to the water's edge. She was seven years old, and belonged to Captain S. Patterson, of Newport, who had stopped off for the trip leaving Captain Jordan in charge. The boat had nearly three hundred crates of queensware, three and a half cabin seven deck passengers, and nineteen deck hands and roustabouts. It is believed by Mr. Slingleton that twenty-six lives were lost.

"Shoo Fly" in Church.

The Lima (Ohio) Gazette says: "A lady in one of our churces rested her head on the back of the pew in front, as devout people do in time of prayer; but in the pew before her sat a young man who neither bowed nor kneeled. A beautiful plume nodded and danced upon the head of the fair one behind him, occesionally touching the neck of the youth, who evidently considered it a fly or some other troublesome insect.—For a time he bore the unpleasant sensation without a murmur; but at last, patience ceased to be a virtue, and from the flash of his eagle eye one could plainly see that the hour of "that fly" had come. Instead of saying "Shoo fly, don't donder me," cautiously his hand moved toward the supposed offending insect; then followed a frantic clutch a spring behind him. Imagine the horror of the youth to find in his hand the nobby hat of the fair one, which he had torn violently from her head, sadly disarranging the contour of brains and chignon.—The lady was indignant, of course, and the youth could have been purchased at an immense sacrifice about that time. Explanations and apologies followed, the disorganized was put in order as soon as possible, and the devotional exercises were resumed."

The insurance rates in England are slowly and steadily advancing.

London is the hottest and Liverpool the coolest city in England.

The oat crop of Ireland this year is the heaviest ever known there.

Oxford University has conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon Landseer.

THE STAR.

J. R. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN.

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

What will be the end of it.

The election is over, and the result is the defeat of the Republican party, and the success of the Ku Klux Democracy.

What the effect of this change will be, we are unable at this time to say, but that it will become a serious matter in the future, any one can see.

The great hobby of the Democratic party during the recent campaign, was that they were in favor of retrenchment and reform; that they were going to curtail the number of officers in the State, reduce their salaries and fees, do away with the Township Commissioners' Courts, &c. In short they were going to have no officers, and run the State Government for nothing. How this will be, we can only see by waiting, but we can assure the people that there is trouble between them and the fulfillment of these various promises. They did not tell you before the election how they were going to make these changes. If asked if they were in favor of a Convention, they would tell you no, because they intended to deceive you, get your votes, and then it would be easier to explain how the changes were to come about. Now, let us examine a little, and see how they are going to fulfill their promises.

Sec. 1, Article 3, of the Constitution of this State, reads as follows:

"The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, (in whom shall be vested the supreme judicial power of the State,) a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instructions and Attorney-General."

Section 8, Article 4, reads:—"The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Section 12, Article 4, reads:—"The State shall be divided into Twelve Judicial Districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen."

Section 1, Article 7, reads:—"In each county, there shall be elected biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Commissioners."

Section 5, Article 7, reads:—"In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters thereof, a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace. * * * In every township there shall also be biennially elected, a School Committee, consisting of three persons, whose duty shall be prescribed by law."

We have called attention to the foregoing sections of the Constitution, because the Ku-Klux Democracy have promised to abolish many of the offices above described, and to show that they are Constitutional offices, and to abolish them the Constitution will have to be *ammended*.

Now, in the first place, we propose to show how the Constitution can be amended, and the only way that any office created by the Constitution can be abolished.

Section 2, Article 13, reads as follows:

Sec. 2. "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House, respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Representatives throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

By reading this last section, it will be plainly seen, that no amendment by Legislative enactment could be completed before the year 1873.

Now we tell the people, that the Ku Klux Democracy, are too hungry for office to wait this long for the Constitution to be amended, and the only alternative will be to call a Convention, which will be done as sure as they have a sufficient majority in the Legislature to do it, and then commences the trouble. It is not necessary that the question of calling a Convention should be submitted to the people to decide, but a Convention may be called by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both branches of the General Assembly.

Now, we warn the people that a Convention would not only be expensive, but dangerous to their rights and liberties. No matter what the friends of a call for a Convention may promise to do, or not to do, we tell you that the risk would be very great, and very serious.

To prevent the call of a Convention, is out of the reach of the people, and they have made a grave mistake in placing in power, a party that have so little respect for the will of the people.—The only alternative now, is to watch them, (we mean the Ku Klux Democracy, for they will soon be met in General Assembly,) yes, watch them, for we tell you they mean mischief, and will bear watching. You may depend upon it, they will call a Convention if they have the power, and then your only hope will be in the selection of men to represent you in the Convention, and in this you should exercise your whole wisdom and influence, and select only such men as you can place the utmost confidence in.

We have only alluded to these facts, for the purpose of putting the people upon their guard, and we now conjure them to keep a vigilent watch over the acts of the Ku Klux party, and our word for it, they will find our prediction true, that they mean *mischief*.

Commence in time to make up your verdict, watch their every act, and if a call for a Convention should be made, you will then be prepared to select such men as will represent your interest in that Convention.

"I just dropped in" as the Yankee said when he fell through a sky-light among a gay company, quite unexpectedly; (Newbern *Times* says)—and so it is with our Democratic friends. They have just *dropped in* unexpectedly, and lack the knack of the Yankee to make it pleasant and agreeable for the people. We miss our guess very much if they do not just *drop out*, about the time the "votin" box comes around agin." There is too much of what Billings calls "pure cussedness" in that party to be agreeable controllers of affairs of State. There's not enough salt in the party to save their bacon, so that it will take long on market, and as for gainin accessions to the quantity possessed from other parties—well, we doubt it. Conservatives and old line Whigs will get disgusted soon enough if let alone. Men of the Jefferson and Henry Clay schools will hardly subscribe to the mash up, go it blind, dictatorial stile of a party that has no platform except Frank Blair's letter; a party that says, in fact, "Fall in the rear, colored citizens and white poor men," (only they keep the word white in the background.) There is a little lull just now, and soft words will be used in order to give hope to the quiet citizens who desire peace above all things else, but if some fast driving is not done soon, then we are no prophet and do not read the signs of the times rightly. Then, who will pay for the broken wagon? Why, the people who keep the stables, to be sure. Did ever any one know or hear tell of any payment being made by the driver, when the owners let the coach to a crowd without either the will or the ability to liquidate damages;—a party that is just no party at all, not even in name. Well, we've let our establishment to it and must take the consequences. Wait till it comes around and take it up, or it is good-bye *spokes*, and *hubs* too, for that matter. That's us and our sentiments plainly expressed, although we are *tired* of wrangling and prefer to *box* up our energies for future use.

THE PRUSSIAN VICTORIES

Review of the Field of Operations—Plans of the French Destroyed—Their Combinations Broken—Their best Generals Beaten.

The two great struggles of Saturday at different points on the French frontier, have completely altered the relative positions of the hostile armies, as well as the prospects of the combatants. A writer in one of the New York papers, who has evidently studied the situation and is familiar with military movemrnts, says:

It appears to have been the purpose of the enemy to hurl an enormous army upon the frontier before his adversary could get ready to meet it; but Prussia, who had surprised Europe by her promptness in her late war with Austria, surprised every one again by the celerity of her movements in the face of this threatened invasion, and before Napoleon could reach the line of the Saar, every mile of the boundary bristled with bayonets and frowned with batteries. The question of an advance now became a problem of no small difficulty. There were but three or four routes on which an invasion was practicable. The French may be said to hold a line describing roughly two sides of a square. The north side ran from Metz to the Rhine; the east side followed the course of the river, through Strasburg to Belford; the angle of the two sides was near Weissenburg.

From the numerous difficulties that would attend any other method of advance, a movement from the right wing seems to have been the most practicable, as presenting the least formidable opposition. This part of the army, occupying the broad and beautiful valley, which lies between the Vosges mountain and the Rhine, was under the command of the Emperor's great marshal, and embraced the flower of his troops. If he had thrown them across the river either at Strasburg or some point between that place and Rastdat, and so move upon Stuttgardt, he would have had a strongly fortified place to reduce before he could cross, and then the difficult march through the defiles of the Black Forest would be before him. A movement northward through Hagenau and Weissenburg led him upon Landeu and Manheim, and involve the masking of Rastadt, but it was, in many respects, the best, and exposed the interior of France less than any other, since to a Prussian force invading from the Baden side, the Vosges formed a natural barrier which a comparatively small army could defend.

Whether this movement of McMahon's was to be the main attack, or only a diversion on a large scale is doubtful. The indications are that the principal advance was to be by way of Saarbrucken, while the left wing moved across the Lauter, and pushed forward to Landau. Thus the two halves of the army would be operating in converging lines. The Prussians adopted a strategy almost identical with the French, but, with the same boldness which resulted so favorably for them at Sadowa, they allowed their two converging armies to disregard any connection with each other, and moved up at once to attack the French upon the two points upon which the Emperor had apparently designed to make the attack himself. The first movement was a Prussian raid upon the railroad by which McMahon communicated with the French center and left. The next was the affair at Saarbrucken, on Tuesday, when General Frossard seized the railroad connecting the forces of the Crown Prince with the Prussian center and right.

That no attempt had been made to defend this line, and no anxiety was manifested to recover it, showed that the Crown Prince was confident in his own strength to conduct an independent campaign. Marshal McMahon, meanwhile, had moved down from Strasburg, and established his headquarters at Hagenau, while two of his divisions occupied the fortified town of Weissenburg, situated directly on the frontier, at the foot of the east spur of the Vosges. As he was reinforced during the late battle by a portion of Canrobert's corps, from so far back as Chalons, it is probable that the troops had already been ordered to join him, in view of an immediate advance.

Thus, at the beginning of the great battle, which raged from Thursday until Saturday night, we find McMahon, with a powerful corps, which formed the French position, threatening two avenues of approach into Germany, and covering the whole valley in his rear. On Thursday, the Crown Prince, with portions of the Fifth and Eleventh Russian Corps, and a corps of Bavarians, fell upon McMahon's front, carried Weissenburg by assault, carried the heights of Geisburg in the rear, drove in the two advanced divisions, and moved several miles into the French lines, tearing up the road in the direction of Hagenau, and compelling McMahon to move hurredly to the left, and concentrate in the neighborhood of Bitche. By this brilliant operation, the angle of the French lines was driven in, and not only was McMahon's position turned, but the Crown Prince threatened to take the whole French right and center in flank and rear, and roll them up. Both parties, during the night, concentrated for a decisive battle. McMahon drew five divisions from General de Failly's fifth corps, at Bitche, and the next morning, with a force reported by the French at 150,000, made a furious attack at Worth, a little village a few miles north-east of Hagenau. The battle lasted until nightfall, was resumed on Saturday, and ended late in the afternoon with a comple Prussian victory, and Sunday beheld the greatest of French Marshals in full retreat across the Vosges, striving to recover his connection with the main body of the army, and at the same time, to cover the important city of Nancy.

Simuntaneously with McMahon's attack at Worth, on Friday morning, General Frossard attempted a forward movement from Saarbrucken with the second corps, but was assailed by the Prussian center, under Steinmetz, and after a sharp engagement, with heavy losses on both sides, was defeated almost as signally as his comrade on the right. Thus, with the right wing turned and cut off, the center driven in, and the rear in imminent danger of attack, the entire French army was, and perhaps is, in a most critical situation. For two McMahon was entirely unable to communicate with headquarters.

The Emperor had no choice but to fall back, and swing his line round towards Nancy, so that is now, supposing this manœuvre to have been successfully executed, nearly perpendicular to its former position. The Prussians, on their part, are pressing forward. Their right has moved from Treves to Saarbrucken, and is close up with the centre, ready for a movement southward along the western slope of the Vosges to intercept McMahon, while the Crown Prince is still in the beaten Frenchmen's rear, and the troops of Baden are pouring across the river into the valley from which McMahon has just been driven.

Hamilton Hill, for a quarter of a country treasurer of Oberlin College, died in London three weeks since, aged 77.

Rev. Willis R. Revels, a brother of Senator Revels, has become pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore.

Miss Edna Howard, a temperance lady, prefers straight whiskey to wines or malt liquors, as an open enemy is better than one in disguise.

An Act to Regulate the manner of Applying for Pardons.

Whereas, the Constitution declares, (Article III, Section 6,) that the Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Section 1. How application to be made:

Every application for pardon must be made to the Governor in writing, signed by the party convicted, or some person in his behalf.

Sec. 2. What application to contain:

Every such application shall contain the grounds and reasons upon which the executive pardon is asked, and shall be in every case accompanied by a certified copy of the indictment and the verdict and judgment of the court thereon, together with a statement of the evidence both for and against the prisonor, which statement shall be verified by the oath of the Judge who tried the criminal action or the Solicitor of the State who presented the same, or of three jurors who heard the case and rendered the verdict, and said oath shall be to the effect that the statement is true and contains a substantial account of all the testimony given on the trial of the party convicted.

Sec. 3. Notice to Judge and Solicitor:

The Governor shall in no case consider any application of pardon unless it appears that a copy of said appilcation therefor has been served on the Judge who tried and the Solicitor who prosecuted the party convicted, at least ten days before such application is presented to the Governor. Such service may be made and certified by any Sheriff, Coroner or Constable, or by any counsel represeting the convict.

Sec. 4. Duty of Attorney General:

No pardon shall issue until the same has been submitted to the Attorney General, who shall certify thereon that the provisions of this Act respecting the manner of application have been complied with.

Sec. 5. What pardons void:

Every pardon granted contrary to the provisions of this Act and without the certificate of the Attorney General specified in the last section, shall be void and of no effect whatever, and every officer having custody of any convict in whose behalf such pretended pardon has been granted, shall proceed to execute the sentence of the court in the particular case, such pretended pardon to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. When Act to go into effect:

This act shall be in force from its ratification. (Ratified the 29th day of March, A. D. 1870.

Paris ladies now wear the same style of hat that was worn 105 years ago.

The guests at Queen Victoria's "state *breakfast*" were bidden to come at 5 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destrors it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awaked, the prosess of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the benifitcent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

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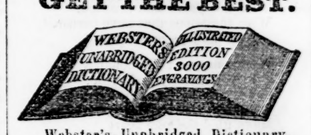

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BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.—Rutherfordton, Sept. 4; Shelby, Sept. 8; Lincolnton, Sept. 11.

MAKING BRANDY.—Since the election is over, and the Conservatives have made what political capital they could out of the regulations in relation to distilation, we find that the people are going to work in good earnest to make what they can.

We notice that in the 4th district, over one hundred licences have been granted.

In Forsythe county forty-odd licenses have been taken out.

In this county, we have not learned the number, but suppose it will not fall short of twenty-five.

The Lame and the Halt.

The Salem *Press* says that a gentleman of Guilford county, 95 years of age, appeared at the polls in Greensboro and voted the Conservative ticket, at the election on the 4th inst.—that this old man had not been to Greensboro before for fifteen years, etc.

We have no doubt that this course was pursued throughout the State. The old, the lame, the halt, all were forth coming that would vote the Conservative ticket. In this county, we have a case in mind where a Conservative who lived only two miles from a voting place, carried a man who is considered an idiot, to another precinct, where he might not be tampered with, and there the idiot voted the straight Conservative ticket. We would say more about this, but dislike to be too personal in our remarks.

A Noble Act.

The New York *Herald* of Monday has the following, which will be interesting to the many friends of Dr. Deems in this State:

"For two years the Church of the Strangers has been worshipping in the large chapel of the University, Dr. Deems succeeding his friend Dr. Hawks in the occupancy of that chapel. The Church of the Strangers is undenominational and unsectarian; a Christian church, requiring only faith in Christ and good living for membership. Some time since the board of trustees, thinking the chapel not exactly adequate to the wants of the congregation, decided to purchase the Mercer-street Presbyterian church for the sum of $50,000. July 31st was the day for the purchase, when Commodore Vanderbilt came forward and placed in the hands of Dr. Deems a certified certificate of deposit for that amount, made payable to the Doctor, with the understanding on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt that it should be applied to the purchase of the property. It is proper to add that this was a spontaneous offer on the part of the Commodore, without the slightest hint or solicitation on the part of either Dr. Deems or any member of his church.

"This is, indeed, a most noble act on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt, and long after the bronze statue over the Hudson River Railroad depot may have been melted down to make other monuments, history will perpetuate the fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a church to a congregation representing no sect but the large and catholic religion of Jesus Christ."

THE "CHICKEN SOUP" SPRING.—A wonderful new watering place is about to be opened in Virginia. The Richmond *Enquirer* furnishes the subjoining particulars: "About two and a half miles from Ashland, in a northeasterly direction, upon the lands of Philip Bowles, Esq., there have recently been discovered several curious hot springs. The one we now speak of, and the most remarkable one of all, is of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the waters of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of the spring yield as much soup as could be obtained from 12 pounds of the same meat cooked in common water.—*Ex.*

This is the place for us. We bespeak an interest in the spring.

AN ITEM OF NATURAL INTEREST.—The subject to which we wish to direct the reader's attention is one of great importance to Americans, both as regards their individual and national interests; for while it contributes to the honor and greatness of the one, it advances the interests of the other; and no man, or class of men, or nation, can feel satisfied that they have done their duty to their flocks and herds, unless there are means provided for their care and restoration when sick, a remedy against contagion, and a preventative against empiricism and barbarity. The means remedy and preventative, are comprehended in the Veterinary Science and proper care of our Domestic Animals, to which the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL is especially devoted, a copy of which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Stock Owner. A specimen sent free to all who apply. Address, N. P. Boyer, & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27 1870.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming elections. All communications should be addressed to "Hon. J. H. Platt, M. C., Secretary of the Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C." Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously. Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign,

J. H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary.

State Elections.

The following is a list of the fall elections and the dates on which they occur:

Tennessee,	August 11th.
California,	September 6th.
Maine,	September 12th.
Vermont,	September 6th.
Florida,	October 3rd.
Indiana,	October 1st.
Iowa,	October 11th.
Mississippi,	October 3rd.
Ohio,	October 11th.
Pennsylvania,	October 11th.
West Virginia,	October 27th.
Deleware,	November 1st.
Illinois,	November 8th.
Kansas,	November 1st.
Louisiana,	November 1st.
Maryland,	November 8th.
Massachusetts,	November 9th.
Michigan,	November 8th.
Minnesota,	November 1st.
Missouri,	November 1st.
New Jersey,	November 8th.
New York,	November 8th.
South Carolina,	November 8th.
Wisconsin,	November 8th.

A Bank Suspension.

The Central Bank, No. 345 Fulton street, Brooklyn, suspended payment on Tuesday, being unable to pay a check of $200. It is alleged that the failures is due to operations in real estate by the President, who is known as the owner of the Post-office and other extensive buildings in the city, and who is reported to be the principal owner, of the capital stock of the institution. The suspension was hastened by the action of the Marine Bank of New York which notified all other banks that it would cease, on and after the 1st inst., to redeem the notes of the Central. The institution is an old one, established under a State charter, and transacting business on a capital of $200,000 in four thousand shares.

ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.—The following named States and Territories will be entitled to $54,000,000 additional circulation under the new currency act, in the proportion below named: Virginia, $4,915,585; West Virginia, $457,770; Illinois, $1,079,572; Michigan, $786,776; Wisconsin, $2,117,938; Iowa, $681,362; Kansas, $174,712; Missouri, $300,412; Kentucky, $4,651,346; Tennessee, $4,331,759; Louisiana, $5,425,193; Mississippi, $2,980,470; Nebraska, $6,576; Georgia, $4,681,728; North Carolina, $4,098,628; South Carolina, $4,216,838; Alabama, $4,081,212; Oregon, $161,273; Texas, $2,032,194; Arkansas, $1,454,519; Utah, $58,332; California, $1,717,388; Florida, $546,442; Dakota, $15,441; New Mexico, $227,939; Washington Territory, $47,180. Total, $54,000,000.

For the Star.

To the Local Ministers of Western N. C.

DEAR BRETHREN:—A circular giving the time, place and object of a "Local Ministers' Association," to be held at Durham, on the 26th of August, has been sent to each local preacher in the State, with a special request that each preacher attend that Association. If any local brother in the State has not received this notice, let this card give him a cordial invitation to attend. The other members of the Committee have made arrangements for members from the east to be passed over the railroads at half fare; and I can inform all members who come from the west, that they can pass over the Western North Carolina Road for half fare, under a special rule of that road, to pass clergymen, when on official or ministerial duty, for half fare.

Call for a clergyman's ticket at your depot, and you will pay but half fare.

Yours truly,
R. L. ABERNETHY,
Western Committee.

The U. S. Direct Land Tax.

Compulsory proceedings for the collection of the quota of $20,000,000 direct taxes due in the Southern States have been suspended since August 6, 1866, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury of that date. Boards of Commissioners had been appointed, but their books, records and papers were ordered to be transmitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These books, it is stated, exhibit a lack of system, but the proceedings of the Commissioners are recorded with sufficient clearness to enable the present Commissioner to resume the collection of the tax. Instructions have, therefore, been issued to the officers of internal revenue to make complete descriptive lists of the lands, and to assess the taxes upon them. The arrears due from the Northern States, it is reported, are also to be collected as soon as possible. —*Exchange.*

A Mysterious Affair.

On Wednasday night, a party of gentlemen, among whom was Mr. P. L. Cooper, Assessor of Internal Revenue at this place, repaired on board a schooner, lying in Neuse river, for the purpose of passing the night. Mr. Cooper, who had been unwell for several days, soon retired to the cabin to sleep. The remainder of the party determined to pass the night on deck, and accordingly disposed themselves for slumber. This being the condition of affairs when sleep overtook the party, great was its surprise and fear on awaking in the morning, to find that Mr. Cooper was missing. His coat, vest and boots were in the cabin where he had sought repose, but himself was missing. The schooner's yawl was found adrift and the supposition was that the missing man had, during a temporary aberration of mind, attempted to reach the shore in the boat, and had fallen overboard and drowned.

The more the mysterious disappearance was considered, the more firmly rooted became the conviction that he had drowned in the manner stated. Active preparations were made to recover the body, and the river was thoroughly searched during the afternoon, but without result.

On the arrival of the train at six o'clock, it was learned that a man answering the description of Mr. Cooper, coatless and hatless, had died during the day at Bachelor's Creek. Immediate steps were taken to verify this statement, and a large party repaired to the spot. On arriving, the body was found to be, indeed, that of Mr. Cooper. it was secured by his friends, brought to the city, and placed in Lothrop Hall, where it remained last night.

Partial investigation has disclosed that the Watchman of the A. & N. C. R. R depot saw the deceased at day-break, yesterday morning, pass the depot. Mr. Cooper politely accosted him, apparently in a rational manner, and asked for some water. While the watchman proceeded to comply with the request, deceased walked rapidly up the road. He was seen several times while on his way to the Creek, and those who saw him did not notice anything remarkable in his appearance, except the fact that he had on neither hat, coat nor boots. Upon entering Col. Clarke's brick yard, he entered the house of an old colored woman and asked for water, which was given him. In a few moments he ran suddenly off, and, jumping a fence about one hundred yards from the house, disappeared. Later in the day he was found near the spot where he was last seen, apparently in great agony. His groans were audible for a considerable distance. and every indication pointed to intense suffering. He did not speak after being discovered; merely continuing to groan and to make ineffectual efforts to rise to his feet—probably for the purpose of seeking refuge from the sun, whose rays descended vertically upon his unprotected body. But few moments elapsed before he expired.

The Coroner's jury will meet this morning at ten o'clock, to investigate this truly remarkable case, and we forbear comment until all the facts are in our possession.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

A Musical Recluse in Wisconsin.

Some years ago a Miss Guberre, daughter of a foreign gentlemen, on his death entered the Mount de Chantal convent, near Wheeling. She has a wonderful voice, and her musical education is complete. Her ambition seemed to die with the death of her father, and being of a religious turn of mind, she resolved to renounce the world and enter that institution. There she is to this day, and with time becomes more and more ardently attached to the secluded life of a nun. The capabilities of her voice are known to all the professional opera singers, and time and time again has Grau, the operatic manager, visted the convent in hopes of inducing her to abandon the profession she has chosen, to warble her sweet notes in public; but his errand has been unsuccessful The agent of the Parepa opera troupe attempted it with no better success; and the probability is that her voice will never be heard outside the chapel.

Movements of the Cuban Leaders.

A dispatch from Havana, dated July 20, says: Jesus del Sol, the noted Cuban chief, is operating near Guines. He has beaten the Spaniards in several recent fights The patriots of the Vuelta Abajo (tobacco belt) have long expected arms from New York, but all hope from that source has been well nigh changed to despair. The insurrectionary feeling is as strong as ever, but nothing can be affected, as the people well know, without arms and munitions of war.

Juan Peralta is near Holguin, while Carlo Garcia lingers about Bujucal. This insurgent leader occasionally makes a dash through the country to the annoyance of the Spaniards, but of late he has kept quiet. Some 29 Spanish soldiers are reported to have joined the insurgents near Cano, and of 300 who left Espirtu Santo on a recent occasion, only 125 returned safely to their headquarters. Cespedes and his cabinet are near the mountains. They seem to move from place to place without difficulty, and the capital of the Republic is fixed for the time being at whatever point they may choose to stop. The last orders of the President are dated from Diego de Cherillo.

A Queer Life Work.

A man died recently in the Rue Cuvier, in Paris, who had labored more than fifty years on a work on hunchbacks. He was a wealthy, independent bachelor, with an iron constitution, and the singular man had spared no sacrifice, had braved danger and fatigue, to collect the innumerable observations he had gathered in his gigantic work. When his heirs were looking for a will, they found this immense manuscript which he had left. It comprised 2,000 sheets, with the most exact drawings of innumerable humps, together with calculations and observations on the same. The man has traveled all over the world, through Europe, Asia, Africa and America; had been in Hindoostan and Japan, through Nubia and Abyssinia, just for the for the purpose of studying the hunchbacks of those countries. In the temperate zone of Europe he found the most of them. The most singular observation made by this eccentric explorer was the fact that the several humps have a sort of connection with the surface of the country where they are found. So the hunchbacks in the Pyrenees showed the angular, jagged shape of their mountains, while the hunchbacks on the coast showed on one side a gentle desent. In the hunchbacks of the plains, the humps smoothe down gradually on all sides.

Vote of North Carolina.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

August 4th, 1870.

	Republican. S. F. Phillips,	*Conservative.* W. M. Shipp.
Alafnance,	1043	788
Alexander,	274	504
Alleghany,	0000	0000
Anson,	780	900
Ashe,	0000	0000
Beaufort,	1346	1505
Bertie,	1392	879
Bladen,	1223	1115
Brunswick,	719	720
Buncombe,	979	1434
Burke,	693	803
Cabarrus,	851	963
Caldwell,	251	637
Camden,	0000	0000
Carteret,	821	887
Caswell,	251	670
Catawba,	149	1043
Chatham,	997	1795
Cherokee,	0000	0000
Chowan,	692	403
Clay,	0000	0000
Cleveland,	314	1212
Columbus,	487	937
Craven,	2764	1500
Cumberland,	1671	1741
Currituck,	0000	0000
Davidson,	1150	1216
Davie,	683	762
Duplin,	952	1505
Edgecombe,	2878	776
Forsyth,	1014	953
Franklin,	1437	1378
Gaston,	0000	0000
Gates,	0000	0000
Granville,	0000	0000
Greene,	1006	794
Guilford,	1717	1793
Halifax,	3230	1347
Harnett,	529	782
Haywood,	0000	0000
Henderson,	0000	0000
Hertford,	0000	0000
Hyde,	0000	0000
Iredell,	404	1263
Jackson,	0000	0000
Johnston,	1212	1709
Jones,	559	519
Lenoir,	1224	911
Lincoln,	510	821
Macon,	246	530
Madison,	0000	0000
Martin,	1107	1116
McDowell,	0000	0000
Mecklenburg,	1936	2161
Mitchell,	441	280
Montgomery,	545	481
Moore,	800	1110
Nash,	788	980
New Hanover,	2914	2027
Northampton,	1800	9059
Onslow,	0000	0000
Orange,	991	1708
Pasquotank,	0000	0000
Perquimans,	0000	0000
Person,	765	1092
Pitt,	1754	1752
Polk.	371	178
Randolph,	0000	0000
Richmond,	1162	863
Robeson,	1623	1685
Rockingham,	1143	1592
Rowan,	973	1459
Rutherford,	1134	898
Sampson,	945	1397
Stanley,	0000	0000
Stokes,	560	986
Surry,	564	857
Tranrylvania,	149	367
Tyrrell,	0000	0000
Union,	634	788
Wake,	3504	3112
Warren,	2206	873
Washington,	798	561
Watauga,	0000	0000
Wayne,	1785	1763
Wilkes,	911	913
Wilson,	948	1191
Yancey,	0000	0000
Yadkin,	511	879
Total,	00000	00000

Foreign News.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Senate adopted the project of the law, tending to the arming of the nation. The session of the Corps Legislatif was very stormy. Tumults interrupted the business. The President, worn out with the toil of the proceedings, ceased his efforts to maintain order, and the meetings slowly dispersed.

Great activity prevails at Cherbourg. A dispatch from Metz says the Prince Imperial is still there, where the Emperor will certainly make a stand. The Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Amale, are at Weissenbaden. Count de Paris is in England.

Admiral Rodinicier will command the Parisian defences with eight thousand navy canonneers, with the left wing at Lavern.

Feeble attempts to proclaim a Republic at Marseilleise and Toulon were easily suppressed.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Advices from the seat of war, say that a great battle is momentarily expected.

BERLIN, August 12. — 2,265 Frenchmen, including wounded, have arrived. The wounded were sent to Spandan,

LONDON, August 12. — The Strasborough garrison has one regiment of foot and a small force of National Guard, with supplies in the place in proportion to the garrison; the capture of Strasborough will be easy.—The first Prussian corps is in Phillipsburg.

The telegraph is authorized to contradict the report that the Prince Imperial of France is in London.

The *Times* of this morning says, "The pride of France is wounded, her prestige dimmed. Who brought this on must suffer.

PARIS, August 12.—The *La Liberti* says; the Orleans Princes have volunteered. The *Gaulois* says, Paliko has prepared for the submission to the Emperor ordering all Germans from French soil within 12 hours. Correspondents returning from the front say they were in great danger of being hanged by the people who take all foreigners for Prussians.

La Payes publishes a letter from Desmonline, at Nancy, denouncing Napoleon's bad generalship. After declaring the Prussians triumphs, it says, "The people are desperate." The soldiers believe themselves betrayed, and clamor for a leader.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this County, on the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m., Mrs. CYNTHIA D, wife of JAMES H. CARPENTER. She was born November 9th, 1817, and was, for more than twenty years, an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, evidencing, by her Godly walk and chaste conversation, that she had been with JESUS.

She leaves a husband and several children to mourn their loss. Let them be comforted with the assurances she has left them, that their loss is her eternal gain, and may this dispensation of Divine Providence result in good to those bereaved ones, and may they follow her example in giving their lives to the service of their Redeemer. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLK COURT.

THE Sheriff of Polk county is ordered to open Court on Monday, the 12th of Sept. next, and adjourn the same until Monday the 19th of said month When the regular business of the Term will be taken up.

Suitors, witnesses, and all other persons having business to transact in Polk Superior Court, will attend at Columbus, on Monday, the 19th of September next.

G. W. LOGAN,
27.2w *Judge Superior Court 9th District.*

Landreth's Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S TURNIP Seed!!—A good supply of these Celebrated Seed. Just received at

KILGORE & CURETON'S
DRUG STORE, SPRING'S CORNER,
26-4w CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BLACKSMITHING.

Mr. Bradley Dalton would inform his old friends and customers, that he is going it alone, and will be glad to have them call at his shop on the branch, South of the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work, in his line, in a superior and workmanlike manner.

Country produce taken in exchange for work. 19-tf

DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE.

Lately much Improved—and the new

Universal Clothes Wringer.

Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cog-Wheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Southern people who have used them testify as follows:

They save three-fourths of the labor and cost, and pay for themselves both in money and contentment. Let every young lady learn to use them and every married one keep them in her house.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"An excellent Washing Machine. We have tried it. The Clothes Wringer is very superior. A good hand will wash a large number of pieces in a few hours."—*Raleigh (N. C.) Episcopal Methodist.*

"The Machine is no humbug, but a necessity in every family."—*Georgetown (N. C.) Kaleidoscope.*

"I have had one of Doty's Clothes Washers in use for a year, and am perfectly satisfied with it My family have tried it faithfully and have never known it to fail to accomplish all that it professes to."—*Prof. J. F. Stevens, Concord Female College, Statesville.*

Prices—A Fair Offer.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer $15, Extra Wringer $10, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

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A MODEL HOUSE,

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A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Anvertising Mediums, giving the names, circulation, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Week y Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest ot Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. ROWELL & CO., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business Scientifically and Systematically in such a way that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

Wanted, Agents.—$20 Watch free, given gratis to every **live** man who will act as our Agent. Business light and honorable: pays **$30** per day. Address *R. Monore Kennedy & Co.*, Pittsburg, Pa.

We will pay Agents a salary of **$35** per week or allow a large commission to sell our new Inventions. Address J. W. FRINK & CO, Marshall, Mich.

$25 a day!—40 new articles for Agents Samples *free.* H. B. SHOW, Alfred, Me.

Salesmen.—Send for Circular, a first-class business and steady employment. B. F. HOWE, 37 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN.—Wanted in a paying business. S. KENNEDY,
413 Chestnut st., Phila.

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To Consumptives.—You can get a sure cure for Coughs and colds, find all lung complaints free. It has cured thousands. Send for it to DANIEL ADEE, P. O. BOX 3531, New York.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.

A sure relief for Asthma. Price 40 cents by mail. STOWELL & CO.,
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PLEASE READ THIS!

Reader, have you tried Tinkham's "Wonderful Headache Remedy"? If not, try a box, and you will use no other Remedy. Warranted to cure the worst case of Headache, Earache or toothache, in five minutes. It contains nothing poisonous, it is no liquid, and can be applied by any child. It contains no magic power, and it is, putting aside all patent medicines and humbugs, the best Remedy in the world for the above diseases. Warranted to cure, or the money refunded. It has been cured with this Remedy. Remember, reader, this is no humbug, but a positive fact. Can be sent by mail safely to any part of the globe and warranted to reach the purchaser. Please send for a box by mail, and be convinced that Headache, Earache and Toothache can be cured. Directions sent with every box. Price $1.00 per box by mail to any post-office in the Union. Don't fail to try it! 1 doz. Boxes, $10; 1-2 doz. Boxes, $5. Address **OTIS TINKHAM,** North Meddleboro', Mass. (Box 41). Discount to the trade

NEW MEDICAL Pamphlet.—Seminal, Physical and Nervous Debility, its effects and cure.—Price 25 cents. Address SECURITY Museum of Anatomy, 678 Broadway, New York.

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Another Sam Patch.

Mention has been made in the columns of this paper now and then for some time past of the contemplated leap of Mr. Frank Thorne from the new suspension Bridge at the Falls. At first the announcement, which has appeared in a great many papers throughout the country was regarded in the light of a joke.

It makes no especial difference, however, what people may think; the leap is to be made, as we are assured by Mr. Thorne, who leaves this city next Monday for the Falls, where he will remain until the time of the event, which is to occur on Saturday after noon, August 13, at 4 o'clock. He jumps from the centre of the new bridge, and will descend a distance of one hundred and ninety-five feet. By actual experiment it has been ascertained that bodies of any material weight will reach the water from the bridge in less than five seconds. A stone weighing about two hundred pounds, descended in about three seconds; an exploring canine made the trip head first in a little over five seconds. Another dog of a more progressive nature, probably made the trip in a little less time, but expired on the spot. Mr. Frank Thorne, the young man who is to make this perilous journey, is a Buffalo boy of about twenty-five years of age, of good statue, modest demeanor, and courageous disposition. He has tried his hand a jumping more than once, and always with success. A few years since he made a leap into the Alleghany River, in Pennsylvania, of ninety feet. He has tested his lungs, and finds that he can hold his breath for thirty seconds, which will give him ample time to reach the water, descend thirty feet, and come up again.—The only difficulty that is experienced is the task of keeping himself upright in the desent. If he can do that, and he undoubtedly can for so short a time, his success and the $10,000 he is to receive, are certain.—*Buffalo Paper.*

France's Pet Soldiers.

THE ZEPHYRS, EHE CHATSEURS D'AFRIQUE, TURCOS AND SPAHIS.

[From the New York World.]

Besides the zouaves, of which a description has lately been given the French army contains the following special corps:

THE ZEPHYRS.

They resemble the zouaves in their uniforms, arms, and equipment, and their organization and drill are almost the same; but while the zouaves are a proud corps and believe in military honor, such is by no means the case with the zephyrs. They are simply a corps of culprits and jailbirds. If a soldier of the French army commits a vulgar and dishonoring crime, that is, if he robs, steals, cheats, or proves to be a coward, he is condemned to serve on the gallows; but if he only commits what might be termed a genteel crime, that is, if he commits manslaughter, or ravages a woman, or is insubordinate then he is condemned to serve in the corps of the zephyrs. They are permanently stationed in Africa, and the discipline among these rather dangerous and desperate characters is terribly severe.—Every officer has a right to kill a zephyr on the spot should he show the least sign of insubordination, and to this circumstance they owe their name, which they have adopted themselves to express thereby of how little value their lives are, which at any time might die out like a zephyr. Their official appellation is Corps of Punishment; and they now number several thousand men. They paint themselves with blue ink all over their bodies in the most fantastical manner, and even the hardest punishment could not put a stop to this singular amusement, to which they seem to have taken, because they are not permitted to have cats, and get no pay. When General Pelissier was offered the command in the Crimea he accepted it only under the condition that the zephyrs would accompany him there, and that, if they should behave well, they were to be pardoned and permitted to return to their regiments. They were sent there, and their success was complete.

In the batile near Tractis, the Russians had formed a square which the Sardinian cavalry had vainly attacked, when General Bosquet, who then commanded them, advanced the zephyrs.

Some English officers requested him not to sacrifice his men uselessly, but General Bosquet made them a speech which commenced, "You sons of hell," and closed with "forward to the attack," With the war cry, *Vive la Mort*, instead of *Vive l'Empereur*, they swept into and over the Russian bayonets like a whirlwind, and soon they yataghans had made such a terrible havoc in the Russian lines that the most desperate exertions of the Russian officers were unable to avert defeat.

THE CHASSEURS D' AFRIQUE.

These are a cavalry corps consisting of four regiments. They carry a long rifle, two revolvers, and a sword, and are all mounted on select horses of the best Barbary blood. Their continuous service in Africa amongst and against the Bedouins has made them superior riders, and they perform all the feats on horseback in which the sons of the desert excel, and will ride at full gallop, turn in the saddle, and fire to the rear with precision. They also distinguished themselves during the Crimean war. General Allonvily, who commanded a corps of 1,500 Chasseurs d' Afrique attacked with them 12,000 Russian dragoons, the favorite cavalry corps of the Emperor Nicholas, on the plain of Sabasterpol, and defeated them so completely that their commander, General Corff, cammitted suicide from shame.

THE TURCOS AND SPAHIS.

These are native African or Algerian corps, and consists exclusively of volunteers. The Turcos are light infantry, and come more particularly from the mountain regions of Algeria.

The Spahis are a cavalry corps and are recruited amongst the Bedouins. Both the Turcos and Spahis are Mohamedans, but their officers are mostly Frenchmen.—But they are not at all prohibited on religious ground, from advancing to the highest military positions, and one of them, General Jussuff, now occupies a high position in the french army. There are three regiments of Turcos, or about 10,500 men, and three regiments of Spahis or about 3,600 men.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

There is at present but one regiment in existence containing representatives of all nationalities. The words of command are given in French. The officers are half French, half from other European nationalities. In their contracts with the French government it is distinctly understood that they are not oblige to serve outside of Algeria, and particularly not against their respective native countries. But they fought nevertheless, in the Crimea, in Lombardy and in Mexico.

From Bavaria.

MUNICH, August 9.—The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth: "Early on the morning of the 7th instant, as our troops had left their bivouac to march on Enzelzheim, the thunder of cannon was heard. Our movements were hastened, and we soon came up with the first corps which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in action at once, and participated in the assault upon the heights of Guemine, which were carried about five o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder and with heavy loss. The King issued a congratulatory order to the second corps, thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

A SAYING OF HENRY CLAY.—Henry Clay used to say that there were three classes of persons with whom it was never safe to quarrel:

First—Ministers. For the reason that they had pulpits from which they could denounce me, and I had none from which to reply.

Secondly—Editors. For they had the most powerful engines from which they could every day hurl wrath and fury upon me, and I had none through which to reply.

And finally—With woman, for they would have the last word any how.

Carl Schurz is soon to address the Dayton Germans on the subject of the war.

Ira Peck, who lately died sudenly at Hartford, leaves an estate of $1,000,000.

Alexander A. Stevens has been re-elected Grand Master of the Free Masons of Canada.

The Rev. Solomon Adams, aged 73, a Yale College graduate, died near Boston a few days since.

Gen. R. McKee, of Kentucky, has re-married his first wife, after being divorced twenty-five years.

Steinway, the piano forte buildder, has just bought a residence near Astoria, Long Island, for $127,000.

A daughter of the Rev. O. Fassett, of Sparta, Wis., preaches in the new Advent church in that place.

Sir Morton Peto is in Hungary superintending the construction of railroads for the Austrian government.

Gen. Martinez, Maximilian's most formidable opponent in Mexico, has accepted a cavalry command in Prussia.

Hamilton Hill, for a quarter of a country treasurer of Oberlin College, died in London three weeks since, aged 77.

Rev. Willis R. Revels, a brother of Senator Revels, has become pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore.

Miss Edna Howard, a temperance lady, prefers straight whiskey to wines or malt liquors, as an open enemy is better than one in disguise.

Paris ladies now wear the same style of hat that was worn 105 years ago.

The guests at Queen Victoria's "state *breakfast*" were bidden to come at 5 P. M.

The heat in England this Summer has been three degrees above the average of the last fifty years.

The cultivation of the cinchona tree in the island of Jamaica has proved thoroughly successful.

Miss Likelike Kewau keaseowawmekaka leads the choir in the Kawalahoe Church, Sandwich Islands.

In Prussia, 1,604 persons who had been legally divorced applied during 1869 for permission to re-marry.

The manufacturers in the Lancashire district, England, will soon be put upon the short time system.

The family silver of the deposed Duke of Nassau weighs, collectively, seventy hundred weight!

The University of Vienna has decided to admit women to all the advantages of its medical school.

Brick tea is a coffee beverage. It is made of the of dust of the plant pressed in the form of bricks.

The tulip mania has broken out again in Paris, one man boasting of a collection comprising over 600 vaieties.

LARGEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE STORE IN NORH CAROLINA.

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having recently made advantageous arrangements with the manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES, we are enabled to offer the greatest inducements to the Shoe Trade, and will hereafter duplicate any bill of Boots and Shoes bought in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, within the last two years. By long experience in the Shoe trade, we claim some advantages in it, and will give all the benefits we can to our customers. Call and see us. Everything warranted as represented. One price to all.

☞ Strict attention to business, and fair dealing, is our motto.

SMITH'S SHOE STORE.

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK.

45-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound

EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are *BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.*

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist, of 16 *Years' Experience.*

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in World.

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HEMBOLD'S FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.,

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCHU

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retentiod, Paintulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HEMLBOLD.

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Equality Life Insurance
COMPANY OF
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IT IS MORE LIBERAL TO THE

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And will Eventually Become

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TO DO SO.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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J. W. HARRIS, M. D.,
40-tf. MEDICAL EXAMINER.

The Great Medical Discovery!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y. Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agen'ts. San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal; are safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

There are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic possessed in these Bitters, the peculiar merit of being as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs

WANTED

At this office a Good Horse, in exchange for a Fine Carriage, Jersey Wagon, Buggy or one or two Horse Wagon.

Call soon and you can make a good trade.
June 18th, 1870. 20-tf

Canvassers Wanted For PUNCHINELLO,

The great original illustrated comic weekly paper. The first 10 numbers sent on receipt of 60ct.; single numbers 10c. Liberal terms to agents. Splendid Chromo Premiums to subscribers. Address Punchinello Publishing Co., 83 Nassau st., N. Y. Post-office box 2,783.

WATERS'

New Scale Pianos,

WITH IRON FRAME.

Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

MELODEONS

AND

Cabinet Organs.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED.

Warranted for Six Years.

Pianos, Melodeons and Organs—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-Octavo Pianos for $275 and upward. New Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward. Second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

HORACE WATERS

Warerooms, 481 *Broadway.*

NEW YORK CITY.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—[N. Y. Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Waters Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—[Christian Intelligencer.

The Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—[Advocate and Journal.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters, store the very best assortment of pianos and organs to be found in the United States.—[Graham's Magazine.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, is famed for the excellence of his Pianos and Organs.—[Evening Post.

The Waters' Piano ranks with the best manufactured in America.—[The Independent, N. Y.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted all his capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of

Pianos and Melodeons.

He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his pianos have rencently been awarded the First premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his

Instruments

earned him a good reputation long before exhibitions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed we have one of Mr. Waters'

Piano Fortes

now in our residence (where it has stood for years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a

Sweet-toned

and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability: more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first class instrument.

Stronger indorsements we could not give.—[Home Journal. 1-1y

FAMILY GROCERY,

LYNCH & HUFFMASTER.
(BURTT'S HOTEL.)
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

HAVE OPENED THE LARGEST AND best selected Stock of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, that been in the County since the war.

Their stock consists in part of

Sugars,
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Salt,
Teas,
Syrups,
Rice,
Soda,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Spices,
Soaps,
Candles,
Buckets,
Seives,
Brooms,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Powder,
Shot.
Lead,
Nails,
Fish,
Cheese,
Crackers,
Candies,
Raisins,
Nuts,
Preserves,
Jellies,
Oysters,
Sardines
Pickles

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Shovels Spades, Forks, Trace Chains.

we will sell as cheap as the same article of goods can be bought at Spartanburg.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewher.
Sept. '69. 31-1y.

Mills River High School,
HENDERSON COUNTY, N. C.

FALL SESSION BEGINS Aug. 22nd and ends Dec. 22nd, 1870.

Ancient and Modern Languages,	$15,00
Higher English course,	12,00
Primary, " "	7,50
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Principal.

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MEETS REGULAR'Y ON THE MONDAY evening before the full moon in each month, at heir hall in Rutherfordton,

M. H. JUSTICE, W. M.
R. W. LOGAN, Sec'y. protem.

"ALL NATURE HOPES FOR SPRING,"

1870.

Wittkowsky & Rintles.

THE RESULT OF AN ESTABLISHED and successful business, otgether with a steadily increasing CAPITAL, gives us, every seasson, better facilities to offer greater inducements to our numerous customers, both WHOLESAEE and RETALE, and hence this notice is werthy the

Attention

Of all. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business—during 1869, (the tax returns will show **$27,000.00** aheaed of any house in the City, and figures are stubborn facts,) enables us to buy with impunity as to quantity, and from first hand—namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from **10 to 25 per cent.** over smaller buyers—and it is this andvantage that gives us the lead in this market.

Our Stock

Will be completed, or nearly so, by the **10th of March,** and will embrace all classes of Goods necessary, either for WHOLESALE or RETAIL, to the inspection of which we invite not only those coming ot this Market to purchase, also, those on their way to otherplaces for that purpose.

We offer no **baits,** business will be conducted, in the future, as in the past, viz:

Honorable Competition against Imposition

Dry Goods Department

Will be complete, and selected with the greates of care, as to style, quality and price.

Clotheing Department.

We make a speciality and invite the most fastidious to call and examine,

Boots and Shoes.

Will be bought most'y from manufacturers, in Boston and elsewhere, and we claim to be able to compete with all.

Hats.

Will be purchased at the BROOKLYN AUCTIONS and of NEWARK MANUFACTURERS.

Hardware.

Especially Table and Pocket Cutlery, we buy for Gold, from the Importers.

Groceries--there comes the rub.

That line of Goods we buy quantities second to no House in this City, (their assertion to the contrary, notwithstanding) and at as low figures as a dollar, consisting of **100** cents, can buy. In short, come and look at our stock, ascertain our prices, and judge for yourselves.

Millinery Department.

Is complete as usual, and is presided over by Miss BETSY WILLIAMS, who is widely known for her superior taste in that line.

Respectfully,
Wittkowsky & Rintles.
Charlotte, N. C.

No. 6 tf.
Vindicator please copy.

To Wholesale Dealers.

E. M. HOLT & CO.

offer the manufactures of their several mills at the Factory Prices, delivered in Charlotte,

YARNS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKS,
AND THE WELL-KNOWN
ALAMANCE PLAIDS.

TO PLANTERS.

WE RUN TWO LARGE FLOURING MILLS AND ARE AGENTS FOR

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OUR MILLS WILL CONSUME

1500 BUSHELS

OF

WHEAT PER DAY,

which we intend to buy in the Charlotte market. Don't sell your wheat before seeing us.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND OFFER TO THE TRADE

2300

SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

75 SACKS

BLOWN SALT, FINE IN FOUR BUSHEL BAGS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF

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The Largest Stock in the State.
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Short Hand Without a Master.

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